

By Mr. KOPP: A bill (H. R. 14054) granting a pension to Susan Ritter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEA of California: A bill (H. R. 14055) for the relief of Fred W. Stickney and H. A. Reynolds; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MERRITT: A bill (H. R. 14056) granting an increase of pension to John Lamson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 14057) granting an increase of pension to Harry D. Frasier; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14058) granting a pension to Martha Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 14059) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Beavers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REECE: A bill (H. R. 14060) granting an increase of pension to Martha Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14061) granting a pension to Robert Leonard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14062) granting a pension to Sherman L. Rhea; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENSON: A bill (H. R. 14063) for the relief of certain officers of the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 14064) granting a pension to Elizabeth Drenning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TEMPLE: A bill (H. R. 14065) granting a pension to Albert B. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

7069. By Mr. BARBOUR: Resolution adopted by Taft Central Labor Union, of Taft, Calif., favoring the Columbia Basin Irrigation project and the Smith-McNary bill; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

7070. By Mr. DEMPSEY: Petition of 298 citizens of the fortieth New York congressional district, favoring immediate aid being extended to the people of the German and Austrian Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7071. By Mr. KELLER: Petitions signed by Phil Martin and 62 citizens, by William A. Gerber and 108 citizens, by Barbara Keller and 22 citizens, all of St. Paul, Minn., urging immediate passage of House Joint Resolution 412, proposing to extend aid to the people of the German and Austrian Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7072. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of Henry M. Goldfogle, president department of taxes and assessments of the city of New York, approving a bill passed by the Senate January 23 providing for taxation of national-bank shares and validating taxes already levied; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

7073. Also, petition of Henry Hasenflug and 65 residents of Brooklyn, N. Y., asking that aid be extended to the people of the German and Austrian Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7074. By Mr. MACGREGOR: Petition of John F. Hylan, mayor of New York City, approving a Senate bill amending the national bank act and providing for the validation of prior taxes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

7075. Also, petition of Walter W. Law, jr., president Tax Commission, urging support of a Senate bill amending the national bank act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

7076. Also, petition of George P. Nicholson, corporation counsel of New York City, favoring a Senate bill amending the national bank act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

7077. Also, petition of William S. Rann, corporation counsel, Buffalo, N. Y., requesting concurrence by the House of Representatives on a Senate bill amending the national bank act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

7078. Also, petition of Rev. William J. Schreck and 66 citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., urging that aid be extended to the people of the German and Austrian Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7079. Also, petition of Alfred E. Smith, governor of the State of New York, requesting that the House of Representatives pass a Senate bill amending the national bank act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

7080. By Mr. MAPES: Petition of Rev. F. R. Schreiber and others, of Grand Rapids, Mich., for the passage of the joint resolution extending aid to the people of the German and Austrian Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7081. By Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota: Petition of Mr. W. F. O. Baumann and other residents of the city of Minneapolis, petitioning the Congress to act favorably upon joint

resolution to give aid to people of Germany and Austria; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7082. By Mr. SANDERS of Indiana: Petition of Reinhold Rahm and others, citizens of Terra Haute, Ind., relative to House Joint Resolution 412; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7083. By Mr. THOMPSON: Petition of 66 citizens of Defiance County, Ohio, urging favorable action on House Joint Resolution 412, for the relief of the famine-stricken areas of Austria and Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### SENATE.

SUNDAY, January 28, 1923.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, Thou hast been our refuge and strength and a very present help in time of trouble. Thou art always accessible to those who seek Thee earnestly in the fullness of Thy grace. Thou art full of comfort to all who in their distress and sorrow turn to Thee. Grant unto us this morning the brightness of Thy countenance, and as we call to mind some who have passed from these scenes of responsibility, we pray that such lessons shall be ours that as we fulfill various forms of duty we may be following along the track of those who served their generation by Thy will.

Comfort the sorrowing, filling the vacant places, so as to lighten their darkness; and on the whole range of the outlook of the mourning ones may there be given to them a vision of the life eternal.

Hear us, Father, in the struggle. Hear us in the loneliness. Be with us constantly. And may all who are called to high responsibility realize that their duties are to be recognized as under Thine own guidance and for the best interests of the land in which we dwell. Hear and help us. For Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate has convened for the purpose of conducting memorial exercises for PHILANDER C. KNOX, BOIES PENROSE, and WILLIAM E. CROW, former Senators from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The reading of the Journal is first in order.

On request of Mr. CURTIS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Tuesday, January 23, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATORS KNOX, PENROSE, AND CROW.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I beg to offer the following resolutions and ask for their adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolutions.

The reading clerk (John C. Crockett) read the following resolutions (S. Res. 422), which were considered by unanimous consent and unanimously agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The reading clerk read the following resolutions (S. Res. 423), which were considered by unanimous consent and unanimously agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. BOIES PENROSE, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The reading clerk read the following resolutions (S. Res. 424), which were considered by unanimous consent and unanimously agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM E. CROW, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, within the brief span of nine months Death three times called his roll in the Senate of the United States, and three Senators from Pennsylvania answered to their names.

They had never faltered in the emergencies of life. Therefore it was without hesitation that they walked into the cloud that was waiting to envelop them. They were gentlemen unafraid.

It was fitting that Pennsylvania should be represented in this body by such men. They took among their colleagues the place that Pennsylvania has always held among the sisterhood of States.

For years and years the people of that great Commonwealth had enjoyed the comfortable consciousness that their interests in the Senate were safe in the keeping of two such men as Senator KNOX and Senator PENROSE, and the Republicans of the State had always felt sure that their party organization was ready for any storm as long as Senator CROW was on the bridge.

Looking backward, we now realize that there was no quality essential to political leadership which was not possessed in some measure by one or another of these three. All of them were Americans to the core. All were patriots in the best sense of the word. All were believers in party organization as essential to the functioning of the Government. All of them were men of courage and loyalty.

Intellectual power, combined with a clearness of statement and imagination tempered by common sense, were parts of the rich endowment of PHILANDER CHASE KNOX.

Love for people and a singular capacity to understand them and to influence their action were the distinguishing characteristics of WILLIAM EVANS CROW.

Practical wisdom, hatred of cant and hypocrisy, and a mind capacious enough to comprehend the whole life of Pennsylvania made BOIES PENROSE first among his equals.

I shall leave to my colleague [Mr. REED] the welcome duty of expressing for us both our admiration and regard for Senator KNOX. I can not, however, help referring to the profound satisfaction and pardonable pride with which Pennsylvania reflects that this son of hers was alike a lawyer of distinction, an Attorney General of eminence, a diplomat of sagacity, and a Senator of power.

Senator CROW was a Member of this body for so short a time that comment upon him must be confined to the long course of unconscious preparation for high office, which, had he been spared to us, would have made him a useful and acceptable colleague. As far as his term in the Senate is concerned, he was like a trusty lieutenant who steps forward to the place of command when his captain falls and is himself shot down before he has had an opportunity to show what is in him.

Senator CROW was born March 10, 1870, in Fayette County, Pa. The story of his life may be outlined in a single sentence. He was successively a farmer's boy with a wholesome love of the great out-of-doors; a school-teacher with capacity to inspire devotion on the part of his students; a journalist who knew how to find his way into the minds and hearts of his community; a lawyer whose resourcefulness and energy made him useful to his client and formidable to his adversary; and a political leader who made enthusiasts of his friends and friends of his enemies.

At the age of 25 he was already in politics and seer of his county committee. This was the starting point from which he moved onward and upward, becoming in succession chairman of the same committee and chairman of the State committee.

At 27 he married Adaline Curry, admired by all as one of the most charming girls of a countryside always noted for the beauty of its women. It was a singularly happy marriage and was blessed with three sons of vigor and promise.

He soon became the acknowledged leader of the party in his county. It was a beneficent but imperious leadership. While it lasted nobody got very far with his political ambitions unless he began by talking it over with CROW.

He was an influential member of the State senate. Successive reelections kept him there till Governor Sproul's appointment carried him into the Senate of the United States.

Senator CROW is said to have farmed more land than any other farmer in Fayette County. At his Chalk Hill Farm he assembled one of the finest herds of cattle in the United States. He was the soul of hospitality. All who ever entered his house were eager to enter it again.

Some men have abundant honor away from home and little in their own communities. Not so Senator CROW. I feel quite

sure that the members of the delegation which attended his funeral at Uniontown will never forget the unmistakable evidences which they saw on every hand of the feeling of the entire neighborhood for their departed leader. As we listened with reverent attention to the simple and powerful funeral sermon we all realized that Senator CROW had won the richest and rarest of all rewards—the whole-hearted and affectionate regard of those who were best qualified to estimate his worth.

When I turn from Senator CROW to Senator PENROSE I find myself in the presence of a man of widely different type. CROW's hand was out to grasp yours. PENROSE's mind was waiting for you, but physically he held himself aloof. There was an indefinable reserve about him which he maintained when mixing with the humblest and most exalted.

He was a man among men. When in his prime his great stature and strong face made him a marked man in any group. As you watched him moving about among crowds of followers you realized that they were in the mood which moved primitive men to choose their biggest and strongest to be king.

He came of a good stock and from the outset opportunities of all sorts beckoned him. He was born just as the Civil War was about to break out. He died when the echoes of the World War were rumbling still. Intense activity characterized the years between his birth in 1860 and his death in 1921.

At Harvard he won marked academic distinction. He was recognized as a young man of great promise when he was reading law under WAYNE MACVEIGH and GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM. Though he made a good beginning in the practice of the law, it was inevitable that he should choose politics as his chiefest interest. He could influence men and make them register his will. His mind was subtle and he liked the process of organization and the interplay of forces necessary to produce political results. He was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives at 24 and two years later to the State senate. In the first of his three terms he was chosen president pro tem of the senate. He was a delegate to four national conventions. He was chairman of the Pennsylvania State committee and represented Pennsylvania on the national committee, the chairmanship of which he once declined. He was elected by the legislature to succeed Senator J. DONALD CAMERON and first took his seat as a United States Senator on March 4, 1897. He was reelected by the legislature in 1903 and 1909 and by the people in 1914 and 1920.

It would be out of place for me to speak in detail of his work in the Senate. Senators LODGE, WARREN, and NELSON were already Senators when he took his seat. All but three or four of the newest Senators served with him—a privilege which I never enjoyed. Mine was the grave responsibility of taking up the work which he laid down.

But during my year of service in this body I have found many evidences of his power. His forceful personality lives on in the memory of his colleagues.

During the days of tariff making I gained a vivid realization of his mastery of that intricate process. He studied Pennsylvania till he entered into the inmost spirit of her people and understood the practical operation of her vast industrial system. They celebrated Penrose Day in Pennsylvania to commemorate his service in framing the tariff of 1909.

During war time his patriotism eclipsed all partisanship. His wide and deep comprehension of problems of finance and taxation made his service invaluable as chairman of the Finance Committee.

I have come to understand as I never understood before how well deserved was the immense influence which he exercised here. It was the result of thoroughness, sanity, sincerity, and strength. There was a world of ideals to which he was a stranger, but at least he was free from the sentimentalism of many who would wallow in political emotion. What he saw he saw clearly. What he saw clearly he judged wisely. His judgments were not abstract conclusions but things to be carried into effect. And nobody knew better than he how to attain his objective.

As a party leader he has had few equals. Matthew Stanley Quay captured his imagination in youth and left upon him an imprint never effaced. He became in time the umpire in Pennsylvania of most political controversies within the party.

I doubt whether any other man could have discharged so well the duties of Senator while giving as minute attention as he gave to the politics of his own State. There is much that I could tell you of his constant contact with the politics of a city ward, while at the same time he was dealing effectively with great national questions. I have heard him criticized for this. But his critics must not overlook the fact that there is something to be said for the sanity and balance of the Senator who



can take thought for the man who gets out the vote in the division while thinking also in terms of continents and hemispheres.

Of his personal characteristics I need hardly speak. To his colleagues they were well known. He was virile and fearless and unaffected. His information was accurate. He never talked unless he knew thoroughly the subject he was talking about. He never took two words to say what could be expressed by one. He had a keen sense of humor. I have heard many amusing anecdotes of his thrusts and parries in the course of debate in the Senate. He was not inaccessible to his humblest constituent, but he had a certain dignity which kept people from taking undue advantage of his accessibility. If he had any affectation it was the affectation of indifference to the finer feelings which actuate human conduct. He would laugh at sentiment, but he was capable of deep affection. He had few real intimate friends, but there were many for whose advantage he would gladly have made the sacrifices of friendship. He was slow to give his word, but when he gave it he kept it.

BOIES PENROSE possessed a unique combination of qualities. His was an intense individuality. When he answered death's roll call he left a place in the Senate which nobody can fill. The chair in which he sat is here. Others may successively occupy it. But we all agree that there will never be another PENROSE.

Three Senators from Pennsylvania dead within the nine months' span. Three sons for whom the State will long wear mourning. Three loyal Americans who deserved well of the Republic.

May they rest in peace and may light perpetual shine upon them.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, Senator KNOX died on the 12th of October, 1921, and Senator PENROSE on January 1, 1922; thus, within the short space of three months, Pennsylvania was deprived of her two eminent Senators and the country and the Senate lost the services of these two distinguished public men. I served with them both during their entire service in the Senate and I may venture to say that both were warm friends of mine for whom I had high personal regard.

I first knew Senator KNOX when he came to Washington to take the position of Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet on the 5th of April, 1901. He continued to serve as Attorney General in President Roosevelt's Cabinet until the 1st of July, 1904, when he was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator QUAY and was subsequently elected to fill Senator QUAY's unexpired term and then the full term of six years. He resigned from the Senate in order to accept the position of Secretary of State in President Taft's Cabinet on the 4th of March, 1909, and he was again elected to the Senate on the 6th of November, 1916. His public life, therefore, covered a period of a little more than twenty years, but during that time he held two great Cabinet offices and served ten years in the Senate. In all these high and responsible places his service was as distinguished as it was varied. One of the leading lawyers of the United States, he brought to the office of the Attorney General every qualification for that most important place, and it so happened that during his tenure he had some questions of unusual difficulty and gravity to deal with, conspicuous among them being the settlement of the title to the Panama Canal and the arrangements to be made with the French company. He was highly successful in all his service as Attorney General.

His other administrative position was the first place in the Cabinet of President Taft, and there he was called upon to deal with our foreign relations and with international questions, an experience which added to his remarkable ability and proficiency as a lawyer an especial mastery of international law and all allied questions. He took a very high position in the Senate from the beginning. He was one of the most trusted and respected members of the body, and great weight was justly given to his arguments upon any question to which he addressed himself. He was not a frequent speaker, but when he spoke he always commanded the attention not only of the Senate but of the country. He was much more than a lawyer of learning and of the finest training and largest experience, for he was a man who had thought carefully and deeply upon all public questions and especially upon those which concern our relations with the other nations of the earth. In the momentous debate upon the treaty of Versailles he took a leading part, and his discussion of the questions involved and the arguments he made, although not numerous, were powerful, lucid, and largely effective. They awakened an interest abroad almost equal to that which was felt by the American

people. He always held decided opinions and was a man of the most entire courage physically as well as intellectually and morally. No one could ever have a doubt as to his position or as to his power of defense and attack which went with the assumption of any principle which was under debate. His sudden and untimely death brought with it a great loss to the country and to the Senate, as well as to his own State.

Mr. KNOX and his colleague, as I have said already, were both distinguished and could, I think, be described without exaggeration as remarkable men; but the career of Senator PENROSE was entirely different from that of Senator KNOX and his chief activities were in other fields. Although a lawyer by profession and a member of the bar, he went at a very early age into politics, and to politics, after he had once entered upon them, he gave his life work. Having held some important State offices, he entered the Senate on the 4th of March, 1897, and there he continued during the rest of his life, a continuous service of 25 years. He was a man of unusual and very real native ability. He stood at the head of his class at Harvard and had an amount of knowledge upon many subjects with which, as he never made any parade of it, he never was sufficiently credited.

When he devoted himself to the work in the Senate, which he did more and more in the later years of his service in that body, he showed very marked ability in dealing with all public questions and especially those committed to his care, for by his long service he rose to one of the highest positions in the Senate—the chairmanship of the Finance Committee. He had a mastery of financial questions, especially those connected with the work of that committee, and during the War with Germany, when party lines were effaced, he rendered most admirable service in all the difficult work which came to the Committee on Finance in connection with the revenue and bond legislation. But Senator PENROSE had an especial talent and capacity for political organization; and to the great Republican organization of Pennsylvania, of which he was for so long the head, he gave his time and strength to a degree which interfered with the continuity of his work in the Senate.

The leader of the Pennsylvania Republicans, he naturally entered at a comparatively early date the national field and very soon became a national figure—one of the most powerful men, backed as he was by his own great State, in all national conventions where the fate of the party was to be determined. He was a man of unusual force and, when aroused, of equal energy. Very early in his career we became friends, and our friendship continued unbroken during all the 25 years of service in the Senate. We were both graduates of the same university and, although his graduation was 10 years later than mine, this always constituted a bond between us. His power as a political leader and his capacity as a Senator are, of course, known to all who have any familiarity with the political history of the country during the past 25 years, but I have sometimes thought that very few people realized some of the other sides of Senator PENROSE's character, for he was naturally both silent and reticent, although always frank.

It may be said of all men, and they are not very many, who under our system of Government have risen to large political authority as leaders of the party organization in one of the greater States, that one of their conspicuous qualities always is and always must be party fidelity, as well as personal loyalty to friends and supporters. This was very characteristic of Senator PENROSE. A man who had supported him faithfully, no matter how humble his place might be in the politics of the State or the Nation, could always rely on Senator PENROSE's sympathy and kindly help whenever he called upon him. In one word, Senator PENROSE was a loyal friend, and I say that not only out of my own experience but because I knew a good deal of his relations to others. As I have noted, he was a man who had been distinguished in the studies of his youth and of his college days, and therefore had a wider knowledge of many things unconnected with politics than was usually suspected, and to those who were aware of the fact this quality made him a very agreeable companion, for he could talk of many things not included in politics or public questions.

I never could be sure how generally his wit and power of repartee were appreciated. He was by nature and by habit rather taciturn than talkative, but he had the keenest possible sense of humor and he gave utterance to it whenever the spirit moved him. His humor was apt to be sardonic, but it was always genuine, and the things he said were wont to be decorated by odd and unusual words not used by most people, but which were always fitting and expressive and gave both color and point to even the most casual remarks. Two years before his death illness came upon him, so severe and so filled with suffer-

ing that he was not expected to recover. But, thanks largely to his will power, he rallied and returned to the Senate and took up his work in the Finance Committee, which at that time was exceptionally heavy and laborious. Always sustaining much discomfort, frequently much pain, he went steadily on with an uncomplaining and very complete courage to the end, which came at last quickly and unexpectedly. He was a gallant figure as, crippled and broken, he faced his future and did his duty with a spirit unconquered by physical suffering. He was a brave man. His death was to me a very serious loss, which could not fail to be the case after a close personal association stretching over 25 years; but a man of such ability and power as he possessed could not be otherwise than a loss also to the Senate, where he served so long, and to the State, which trusted him and followed him for so many years.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, never before, I think, has it occurred that a State has lost within a brief period of less than 10 months three such distinguished and useful sons as those to whose memories we wish to pay honor and tributes of love and respect in this meeting to-day.

The great Keystone State has sent many illustrious men to represent her and the interests of the United States in the National Senate; and in the list, in bold relief, stand out the names of PHILANDER CHASE KNOX, BOIES PENROSE, and WILLIAM E. CROW.

I had the privilege and pleasure to be a Member of the Senate during the entire service of each of those three distinguished men.

I wish to speak briefly about my acquaintance with them.

PHILANDER CHASE KNOX: A man loved and respected by all who knew him; one whose name and career were familiar to old and young throughout the United States from coast to coast as well as abroad; who was repeatedly mentioned as one suitable for nomination and election to the Presidency of the United States.

My first intimate acquaintance with Mr. Knox began when he became Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet in 1901, which service was followed by five years in the Senate; then by his acceptance of the portfolio of Secretary of State in President Taft's Cabinet in 1909, and later by his election again to the Senate for the term which began March 4, 1917, and which was ended by his most untimely death on October 12, 1921.

His lovable qualities, recognized by all who came in contact with him either socially or officially, and his brilliant mind and devotion to his duties and the causes he espoused, endeared him to all of his colleagues in Congress, and I venture to say that there was never deeper or more universal regret on account of the death of any Member of Congress than was felt when Senator Knox was called.

BOIES PENROSE: A name that stands out in our contemporary political history as that of an exponent of power, stalwart principles, unswerving and courageous loyalty to his friends and to whatever course of action his conscience indicated as the one rightly to be followed. A man who consistently demonstrated that his life motto was, "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." A man who was surrounded by devoted and admiring followers of his political faith, and against whom, in consequence, the shafts of envy were, no doubt, often directed.

We, his colleagues, who were his sincere friends, were cognizant of his power; but it instilled within us only admiration and the desire to benefit from his shrewd sense and keen judgment in matters before this body. His analytical mind and legal training equipped him exceptionally well for his duties here.

His death on January 1, 1922, at the comparatively early age of 61 years, took from our midst our staunch friend; a unique character; an able man; a useful Senator.

WILLIAM E. CROW, who came to the Senate to complete the unexpired term of Senator Knox, was our fellow-member only a little more than nine months, and unfortunately the mark of physical affliction had already been placed upon him before he joined us here. Therefore we who had not known him in private life were deprived of the privilege of close acquaintance and friendship. He came to us, however, bearing the reputation of a worthy son of Pennsylvania, and we regret that he was taken from us so soon.

Nature decrees that we shall be born, and that we shall die. So perhaps we should rejoice in the fact that our three brother Senators lived and gave such eminent services to their State and country, rather than mourn their death—life's natural sequence.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoot] had intended to be present to-day and to address the Senate, but he has found that it is quite impossible for him to attend because he is absolutely obliged by imperative engagements to remain absent.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, the great legal learning, the great ability and sturdy character of Senator Knox have been so well portrayed, so eloquently presented by other Senators that I feel I could add nothing to what has been said to-day. My acquaintance with Senator Crow was limited to the few days he was associated with us in this chamber just prior to the time he left us, never to return. I shall, therefore, confine my brief remarks to him with whom I was in daily contact for many years.

Mr. President, the remarkable public career of Senator PENROSE has been and best can be stated by those Senators from his own State, who have been either associated with him or in close touch with all his political activities, and who best understand the genius of his prowess which has been so indelibly impressed upon the political destiny of the State of Pennsylvania ever since he entered the arena, a young and ardent partisan. Mine is the more humble, and yet to me more acceptable, task of paying my heartfelt tribute to his personal character.

For nearly a quarter of a century I knew Senator PENROSE intimately. During the greater part of this time I was associated with him on the Finance Committee of the Senate; and it was in the close and exacting labors imposed upon this committee, and in daily contact and discussion of complex problems, and in an atmosphere of partisan political contention, where words were often sharp and criticism often bitter, that I was able to comprehend in all its fullness the sturdy yet generous and always kind and thoughtful character of this great political leader. Calm and unruffled he met every assault upon his position, and with the grace and ease of a trained swordsman, he smilingly turned and countered each hostile stroke, never once bending in poise or swerving in affability. Whether within the close walls of his committee or in the forum of the Senate Chamber, he was always a strong and imposing figure.

"In council wise and calm in strife,  
Like rock that breasts the ocean wave."

To the general public Senator PENROSE was a Napoleon of politics, whose skill and success in shaping political policies and in organizing his political forces for each successive campaign partook of the stern qualities of a military strategist. The American public saw only the cunning hand and unswerving purpose of the commander, pressing with untiring zeal toward the single goal of partisan victory. His friends and coworkers saw only the generous, sympathetic, and companionable general who never commanded a course but who always made his suggestions and gave his modest advice with such wisdom and clarity that they became the crystallized sentiment and convictions of all his comrades in battle.

Probably no great leader has been less understood by the rank and file of the American public. By nature modest and reserved, he never courted applause or raised his voice for gallery approval. The quiet way in which he was laid to rest, without ostentation or public rites, in obedience to his last request, but exemplifies his disdain for notoriety and vain glory. He asked for no encomium other than the good which would result from his labors.

But, Mr. President, no man in any State in this Union could reach or long hold the place occupied by Senator PENROSE by mere force of his political genius, however great. While all must acknowledge his mental acumen and his sound political judgment, his real power came from the heart rather than from the mind. It was through the hearty support of the vast number of his close, warm personal friends throughout his State and the country—friends who cheerfully took upon themselves any task imposed by their leader—that Senator PENROSE was able to dominate the political destiny of his own State and thereby become a great potential factor in the destiny of the whole country. And, Mr. President, that fidelity which was given to Senator PENROSE by all his associates, the depth of affection ever manifested toward him, the unswerving loyalty to his interest, were never born of a mere admiration of his intellectual greatness. Men loved him because of his generous, considerate, and lovable qualities as a man. Men were faithful to him because of his never-ceasing fidelity to them. No man could hold such a host of faithful followers as those who bore his banner aloft to victory on many a desperate political battle.



ground except he paid the debt of service in equally unswerving fidelity. The cause of a friend was always his own cause. And, for friendship sake, no effort was too great, no duty too onerous, for his undertaking.

Though uncompromising in debate, and sometimes caustic in his remarks, back of all was a heart as generous, kind, and sympathetic as ever beat in human breast. He fostered no grudge. He cultivated no spirit of resentment. He saw only the fairer side of his friends and the better impulses of his enemies, if I may use the term "enemies" as applicable to political opponents, for I can hardly imagine how anyone who really knew Senator PENROSE intimately could be an enemy. Those who had the honor of an intimate acquaintance with him ever found him to be the very soul of generosity and good fellowship. Those who had the right to call him by the sacred name of a friend found in that friendship a character as true and sure, as steadfast and reliable, as the mariner's guiding star.

Mr. President, few people knew or ever will know the intense suffering which Senator PENROSE endured during the last two years of his life. Shocked as we were to see upon his return to the Senate after a long period of sickness the giant form so shrunken and emaciated—shocked as we were to note the hollow cheek where pain had written with hand of torture the story of his physical suffering, still only those nearest to him ever learned the real story of those months of intense agony. Few also understood when he returned to his labors the power of will which held him to his task even while the shadow of death hovered over him. He never once lost touch with every question, with every important feature of the revenue bill which during his last days engrossed the attention of his committee. And often as he arose exhausted from his seat after a long session of that committee he found scores of men waiting to discuss with him questions of State and national politics. He heard all with patience and fortitude, and no word of complaint ever came from his lips. If at any time during the long and trying period of committee work, with nerves worn out and shattered from loss of sleep, he for a moment forgot his old composure, if a petulant or impatient word ever escaped his lips, his generous character was quick in self-reproof.

Mr. President, the great political domination of Senator PENROSE in this world of transient and rapidly changing conditions may soon be forgotten. But his personal influence, that fidelity, that generous indulgence which he impressed upon the minds and hearts of thousands of people, will not die with his death, but will be reflected down the ages, an ever-potential power for good.

No words of ours can thrill the heart once stilled by the icy hand of death. No voice of praise may lure a smile from the lips once chilled. The wreaths we lay, the flowers we plant and water with our tears, distill no fragrance for him who sleeps closely folded in the arms of mother earth. They are but the voice of love, which echoes back a sweet consolation to our own stricken souls. Though dead, our friend will live in our memory and give an added radiance to our own being so long as life shall last.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, it is a singular circumstance that we should be called upon to commemorate the public service of three Senators from a single State who have passed from among us so closely together as Senators KNOX, PENROSE, and CROW. The last named barely sat with us; and we can well believe, as his remaining colleague [Mr. PEPPER] said in announcing his death, that Senator CROW's inability to go forward with his work in this Chamber constituted no small share of the burden which accompanied his long and painful illness.

Senators PENROSE and KNOX, however, wrote large their names in the annals of the Senate, where one of them sat continuously for nearly 25 years and where the other, with divided service, had nearly half that period to his credit.

They were dissimilar, yet alike—dissimilar in physique and habit of mind, but alike in their strong mentality and purpose; dissimilar in tastes and general interests, yet alike in their power of concentration, their persistence, and their unswerving devotion to the principles which they espoused; dissimilar in the course of their pursuits, yet alike in the unflinching diligence with which they followed them. In them, indeed, Pennsylvania possessed an incomparable pair of legislators and representatives, in whose hands the great interests of the splendid Commonwealth never suffered. Each possessed and exercised wide authority, one in the field of practical politics and legislation and the other in the realms of law and reasoned

argument. Each was a student, each was a scholar; each, though in differing terms, was a statesman.

Others who speak of Senator KNOX to-day speak of him as an associate. It is I alone, Mr. President, of all the body of Senators whose good fortune it was to serve with Mr. KNOX in this Chamber as inter pares, who can add to that the privilege of having served under him as a subordinate. Throughout substantially all of his term as Secretary of State I bore my country's commission as a public minister in a foreign capital. My instructions passed under his wise and sagacious hand and bore his signature. My reports went to him. And in addition there grew up between us that correspondence, frank and open, which generally develops between a Secretary of State and a chief of mission at an interesting and perplexing post.

Naturally, sir, I shall not advert in detail either to the official or to the unofficial intimacies which our relationship engendered. But it is entirely pertinent that I should here record my conviction that there has been no Secretary of State, from Jefferson down through the long line, who caused himself to be more fully informed day by day of the intricacies of our foreign relations, or who held himself in a more sympathetic and inviting attitude toward those whose services he dominated, or who received from his subordinates a more generous and loyal response of cooperation, or who dealt more frankly with his colleagues in the Cabinet or his collaborators in the Senate than did Mr. KNOX.

At the very inception of his term as Secretary of State there were necessitated a series of negotiations, world-wide in extent and necessarily delicate in their nature, growing out of the discriminatory provisions contained in the Payne-Aldrich tariff act. Secretary KNOX, in an incredibly short space of time and almost wholly by reason of the clarity of his instructions to our diplomatic officers on post, brought these negotiations to a speedy and successful conclusion. Thus, almost immediately he demonstrated himself as having taken to his new and high post those qualities of direct and truthful force which had previously marked him as a member of the bar, as an Attorney General, and as a Senator of the United States. Not to multiply instances, perhaps already well known, I venture to point out, in these days when the Senate is discussing the future of American shipping, that there has existed in near eastern waters a no inconsiderable tonnage of merchant marine flying the American flag and profitably employed, which may truthfully be said to have taken the seas under the aegis of an opinion rendered by Secretary KNOX, and which remained protected in its activities by his sterling Americanism voiced in his instructions sent to American ministers and ambassadors in that quarter of the world.

His second retirement from the Cabinet was followed by his second entrance to the Senate; and he has so lately gone from us that we can view his work here only in short perspective. But his associated colleagues, and the country, too, I believe, can never err on the side of too great gratitude in summing up his labors during the prolonged struggle which culminated in the rejection of the treaty of Versailles.

He was one of the few Senators whose attention was concentrated not upon the covenant of the League of Nations, about which beat the fluctuating gusts of the tempestuous debate, but upon the provisions of the body of the treaty itself, which he early held to be as the world now sees them—incapable of enforcement and laden with the germs of constant dissension if not of war. It was in the course of this debate that he formulated and proposed the peace resolutions which bear his name, which were adopted by Congress but to which the then President interposed his veto. These resolutions as originally drawn contained a paragraph to which I gave instant and cordial, though as it proved ineffective, support, but in which I thought and still think to have found a formula which if adopted would have prevented much, yes, all of the confusion and chaos which have marked European affairs during the past four years. That paragraph, Mr. President, contained, as I have said, the formula for peace, and it contained much more, in that it stated, unmistakably and by the authority of Congress, a doctrine which America should be proud to uphold, no matter whose name it might bear. Yet, delayed and mutilated though they were, it still remains an indubitable fact in American history that it was the KNOX resolutions which at length brought peace to the United States.

The satisfaction of this undertaking was still warm upon him when he left us. And he went from us, Mr. President, in the fullness of his powers, from his seat here to that realm where—

Beyond the loom of the last lone star through open darkness hurled,  
Further than rebel comet dared or living star-swarm swirled  
Sits he with those who praise our God for that they served His world.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I venture to say a few words concerning the late Senator Knox as a lawyer rather than as a statesman.

Of his career at the bar before he entered public life as Attorney General in the cabinet of President McKinley my knowledge is not sufficiently intimate to permit me to speak in detail. It was understood at the time, by those generally informed, that he had devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession with offices at the city of Pittsburgh for a quarter of a century immediately prior thereto, during which period that city and the region about it underwent an industrial development having no parallel in the history of the world; that in the gigantic controversies incident to that expansion and in the organization and direction of the corporate entities through which it was brought about, his talents were in constant and imperative demand and that they had proven quite equal to the severe test to which they had been thus subjected. It was popularly believed, accordingly, that he would bring to the discharge of his official duties not only a thorough knowledge of the law and skill in advocacy, but, as well, that breadth of view, that ease and confidence in the face of problems of great magnitude enjoyed by few unaccustomed to deal with such.

This estimate so generally accepted, his record in the high office to which he was called fully confirmed. It had not yet become a prevalent view that the Attorney General of the United States ought to be, or well might be, a man more distinguished for his administrative abilities than for any lawyer-like attainments; it was expected of him that he should in person present, at least to the Supreme Court, in all the graver cases to which the Government might be a party, the argument on behalf of the people or to lead in such presentation. The traditions which are associated in the public mind with the names of Wirt, Taney, Cushing, Black, Evarts, and Olney still held sway.

His accession to the office was particularly opportune. The public conscience was rising in revolt at the perfectly flagrant disregard of the Sherman Antitrust Act in the world of high finance. It had remained a more or less moribund statute since the decision of the Supreme Court in *Knigh v. United States*, believed by those who wished it so, to have pulled the teeth out of the law. Moreover, an unwholesome sentiment had been engendered, or at least prevailed, that the law might well be allowed to fall into innocuous desuetude; that the great captains of industry, then enjoying their heyday, ought not to be hampered in their projects and that the statute contravened some inexorable law of business growth. At the same time an even more ominous opinion was, from time to time, expressed, and somewhat widely entertained, that it was idle to expect any real restraint through the courts upon the corrupt or illegal transactions of those of great wealth.

To the rising tide of popular resentment at the orgy of industrial combinations, in apparent defiance of the law, which characterized the closing years of the last century, President Roosevelt made such notable contributions that neither calumny nor political detraction can ever obscure the just fame due him by reason thereof. In clarion tones he declaimed against malefactors of great wealth. He did more. He determined to set the law in motion against them. In his Attorney General, the late Senator Knox, he had at hand a man preeminently fitted for the Herculean task. Tried in many a forensic battle, familiar with the intricacies of corporate organization and finance, moved neither by fear nor ambition, he brought to it a highly trained and marvelously well-balanced mind. It was no ordinary achievement when the darling project of James J. Hill, Empire Builder, for the consolidation of three great railroad systems, apparently accomplished, was brought to naught through the process of the courts. To the litigation through which this result was attained in all its stages Attorney General Knox gave his personal attention. He made the argument for the Government before the Supreme Court, and the brief submitted on its behalf bears every evidence of being a product of his superb intellect. The Northern Securities Co. case was epoch-making in more senses than one.

Concurrently, with the well-directed efforts of the department to arrest and undo the work of the frenzied financiers, there proceeded a vigorous and determined campaign against the illegal appropriators of the public domain, with results quite in contrast with anything theretofore attained in that line. He made it unsafe for rich or poor to pillage the national inheritance and earned the gratitude of those most immediately concerned in the preservation of the same for the orderly development of the public land States. Relentlessly he pursued the Greene and Gaynor cases, through their international ramifica-

tions, until justice was satisfied. His constructive talents as a lawyer were brilliantly exhibited in the negotiations through which the French title to the Panama Canal was acquired and in the legislation through which the Interstate Commerce Commission was made an effective agency for the regulation and control of railroad rates, in connection with which his aid was sought and his valuable assistance publicly acknowledged by Senators interested.

The service rendered by our departed brother as Secretary of State and as a Member of this body confirmed the high opinion the country had formed of him as a lawyer and a statesman from the manner in which he discharged the duties of the office of Attorney General. He was in his element when he essayed to canvass the most serious and profound questions of international and constitutional law. It was an intellectual treat to listen to him dissect such and lay bare the determinative principle involved.

Turn him to any cause of policy,  
The Gordian knot of it he would unloose  
Familiar as his garter.

He had none of the meretricious arts of the orator, but there was a singular impressiveness in his speech which, with the irresistible logic of his argument and the well-earned reputation he enjoyed as a master of any subject on which he spoke, invariably held the attention of the Senate—a rare tribute to his eloquence. Though somewhat diminutive in stature, he had a remarkably commanding presence not rare in physically small men of unusual intellectual power.

As in the case of Chatham, regret was often expressed that he did not more frequently illumine the dark places in the national pathway. It is well known that he declined official honors of the most tempting character, yet he had one ambition, as I can testify. He once confided to me that he came back to the Senate, finding the pursuit of a private business unsatisfying—from a desire to render some service to the public rather than to end his days in amassing or adding to a private fortune. He was one of the great men of his time whose career adds to the luster of the great body which to-day does honor to his memory.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, all democratic governments are essentially and in their very essence party governments. In such governments it is inevitable, in fact the party system requires that there should be great political leaders, guides, and managers. Senator PENROSE had the qualifications of a great party manager and a great political leader, and in a parliamentary system of government different from ours he would undoubtedly, as the head of the Republican party, have been the prime minister.

While I served longer with Senator PENROSE than with Senator Knox, I never became so intimate with him as I did with Senator Knox. It was not his fault, but rather mine. I shall therefore leave it to others to pay tribute to the great part he played in the political and legislative life of the nation, and shall speak more particularly of the distinguished public career and eminent services of Senator KNOX.

Senator Knox died on the 12th of October, 1921, in the 69th year of his age. During the comparatively brief span of his life, he rendered great and most efficient service to our country in positions of the highest trust. He was Attorney General of the United States from April 5, 1901, until July 5, 1904, three and one-fourth years in all. He was a United States Senator from Pennsylvania for two separate periods; the first from July 1, 1904, to March 4, 1909, nearly five years. The second period extended from November, 1916, to the date of his death, a period of nearly five years. He was Secretary of State from March 4, 1909, until March 5, 1913, four years in all. In short, he was a cabinet officer for over seven years, and a United States Senator for nearly ten years—seventeen years in all in the public service of the Federal Government.

Before he entered the public service he had, by education, training and practice, based upon mental qualities of the highest order, become a most learned and profound lawyer, one of the foremost in the country, of national reputation. It was my good fortune to be associated with him on the Judiciary Committee of the Senate during his first Senatorial period, and on the Committee on Rules during his second Senatorial period. On account of this association with him, I became quite familiar with his great legal ability and his profound knowledge of public affairs.

I remember very well when his nomination for Attorney General was first sent to the Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Objections were filed against his confirmation on the ground that he had been the attorney for the so-called



"Steel Trust." In respect to those charges, he preserved a dignified silence and made no answer. The upshot of the matter, however, was that he was in due course of time confirmed.

As Attorney General, he conducted the legal business of the Government with energy and ability, and, while it was customary for the Solicitor General to argue most cases in the Supreme Court, I remember very well that in the matter of the noted Northern Securities case he made the argument in the case on behalf of the Government. It was my good fortune to listen to his argument, which was a most powerful and able one, and, as to all important points, he was sustained in his views by the decision of the Supreme Court.

As Secretary of State he demonstrated his wonderful ability, the wide scope of his vision and learning, and his splendid attainments as a diplomat. So comprehensive was his outlook on world affairs and so vigorous his method of handling his country's foreign relations that he proved himself a most worthy successor to Secretary Hay. His state papers were remarkably clear, pertinent, and most effective. Our foreign affairs could not have been in better hands than his.

As a member of this body, he proved himself to be one of the leaders. He was an exceedingly clear, incisive, and powerful speaker and debater. He did not indulge in any flimsy subterfuge or mere surplusage, nor was he given to any pyrotechnics. His statements and arguments were most convincing, and were more in line with an argument such as a good lawyer presents to the Supreme Court, rather than the addresses which are ordinarily delivered in this body. When he spoke, he was always listened to with attention. His statement of a case was always so perfect and illuminating that after it was made, there was little occasion for further argument to be made.

Pennsylvania has had many great and able Senators in this body, but none of them has in any respect outranked Senator Knox. It often happens that men of great mental ability and high attainments are little inclined to be companionable and agreeable in their associations when off duty. This was not the case with Senator Knox. He was one of the most genial, sociable, and companionable of men and contact with him was a delight to his associates in the Senate.

While a member of the Cabinet, he was always ready and willing to listen to Senators and Members of the House with attention, and aimed to be helpful. No one could ever say of him that he had any of the qualities that are sometimes ascribed to public officials; that is, that he met others in the guise of an iceberg. He always aimed to be helpful, and if it sometimes happened that Senators were diffident about approaching him on public questions, instead of meeting them in a cold and formal way, he always endeavored to put them on the right track and to guide them as far as he could. In other words, while he strove to do his full duty as a public official, at the same time he made every effort to meet his colleagues in a friendly spirit, with a disposition to help rather than to obstruct.

Few men have ever entered the public service, either in a legislative or an executive capacity, better equipped intellectually and by training and education than Senator Knox. While his intellectual qualities were of the highest order, his moral sense of right and wrong was equally acute. He was morally incapable of taking a dishonest or unjust course, either in public or private affairs. He possessed that high standard of character which is the lodestar to success in the public service. His life stands out as a memorial not only of what he wrought and accomplished in the service of our Government, but it also stands out most clearly as a guide to our coming generation of statesmen and public servants.

He was in every respect an able, honest, and fearless public servant, having the welfare of his country always uppermost in his heart and affections. His death was a great loss to his State, his country, and the American people; and we, his associates here in the Senate, because of our intimate relations with him, mourn his loss with the utmost feeling and sincerity. The man and his work, what he wrought and accomplished, together with his sterling character, form a guide which will be an inspiration for future generations.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, it is with great regret that I announce that by reason of a sudden illness the Senator from Illinois [Mr. McCORMICK] is unable to be present to-day to address the Senate as he had expected to do; but he had reduced his intended remarks to writing, and, therefore, I ask unanimous consent that they may be printed in the RECORD in the usual 8-point type.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PEPPER in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The address is as follows:

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, it is the sad good fortune of Senators who served with them to be privileged to commemorate in this Chamber the services of the great dead who here rendered their last services to the country. These exercises are no less a consecration of the living than a commemoration of the dead. Here we rededicate the living to the future as we recall the memories not only of those whom to-day we assemble to honor, but of patriots who went before them.

Among the many men who have sat in the Senate of the United States, there are a few whose learning, foresight, courage, and prudence united to distinguish them as statesmen. Such was PHILANDER KNOX. He was a statesman; he was a man; an American whose career typified the quality and the opportunity which we proudly deem characteristic of America and Americans. He fashioned his own career. His talents, his purposes, his character, won for him the true learning which marked him for the jurist he was. A great lawyer, he came into public life as Attorney General for the people of the United States. There are others here and elsewhere who because of their own learning in the law and knowledge of PHILANDER KNOX as a lawyer will dwell upon his legal attainments and his services as Attorney General; but there are some of us who knew better, and therefore the more admired, his wisdom in the field of foreign affairs, both as Secretary of State and as a Senator of the United States.

Is it not remarkable that 15 years ago he comprehended, as we all comprehend to-day, the dangers which threatened peace and equal opportunity for commerce in parts of the world as widely separated as eastern Asia and the Isthmus between the two Americas? His concern for the integrity of China and the security of Manchuria was a development of the policy of his predecessor, John Hay. In Central America he manifested an active and wise solicitude for the peace, liberty, and prosperity of the people of those small States who have suffered so often and so long from civil disorders. In eastern Asia he pursued a policy, in Central America he inaugurated a policy, both of which in principle our Government follows to-day. His vision, his prudence, his incomparable capacity for profound study and fruitful reflection, were manifested again, and no less strikingly, when he presented to the Senate his analysis of the treaties and his forecast of their economic and political consequences. It would be repugnant to the spirit of this occasion to dwell upon a controversial matter, but it is permissible to recall the grave respect and almost somber attention with which the crowded Senate Chamber listened to that analysis.

It is too soon, perhaps, to appraise at its precise value the part PHILANDER KNOX played in determining the development of our national policy during the fierce controversy in which all of us, his colleagues and friends here, had some part ourselves. This we all know: That his judgment was far more determining, his influence far more pervasive, than the country or the world understood. Through those long months of strife he pursued his purpose, unperturbed and imperturbable. No word of bitterness passed his lips. Serene, calm, kindly, affectionate among his fellows here, the true quality of his character was never more manifest than at that time. He held the friendship and the affection of those whom he opposed no less than those who were agreed with him, and gave friendship and affection, measure for measure, in return.

How generous he was; how loyal and unfaltering! He bore success and disappointment with equal calm. He faced the oncoming death, of which he knew and we knew not, as dauntless, smiling, as he had faced the trials of life. God keep his memory living! He was a great American.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, the whole Nation felt the passing of the men whose names are to-day upon our lips. Not alone Pennsylvania, but each of her sister States, realized that their death spelt loss for all America. For us now to try, by our single voices, to give adequate expression to that sense of national loss seems wholly impossible. Their lives of conspicuous service, their records in the annals of the Nation, their vivid impression upon the memories of all our people, coupled with the realization of their absence to-day, make a more eloquent appeal than can be made by the tongues of us who mourn them.

Of Senator PENROSE I can tell little that all the world does not already know. His unique position in Pennsylvania and in

the Senate, his influence upon both State and National Governments, and his record of public service are in the memory of all Americans. I knew him very slightly and I can not add to what my colleague has so ably said of him as a man and as a devoted servant of his country.

Of Senator Knox, however, I can speak with far fuller knowledge. He was my father's partner before I was born, and that partnership continued until Mr. Knox entered public service in President McKinley's Cabinet in 1901. I can speak of him from the standpoint of the awe-stricken small boy toward his distinguished neighbor, of the admiring law student toward his preceptor, and of the practicing lawyer toward his illustrious senior.

His mind was a clear window, that neither tinted nor clouded what passed through it. What his mind absorbed came to him without a tinge of illusion, without distortion by prejudice or self-conceit. What thought he expressed was expressed with singular clarity, without affectation, without cant, without reiteration. To the public service he gave the same sanity, the same sincerity, that he gave to his private professional work. He was the very antithesis of the demagogue. The law of his State is the better because he took part in molding it, the Federal law is stronger and more effective because he took part at times in making it and at other times in enforcing it, and the foreign policy of our Nation is wiser because he helped to frame it.

Mr. Knox was born at Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa., on May 6, 1853, the son of David S. and Rebecca Page Knox. His father was a banker, his grandfather a Methodist Episcopal minister, and both of them had held the high respect of the community. He studied at the Brownsville schools and at Mount Union College in Ohio, from which he graduated in 1872. While at Mount Union he formed a friendship with William McKinley, who was then district attorney of Stark County, a friendship which lasted until the assassination of President McKinley in 1901. He was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County, Pa., at Pittsburgh in 1875, and having formed a partnership with James H. Reed, under the name of Knox & Reed, he practiced law continuously until 1901.

His professional skill was remarkable, and long before his appointment as Attorney General he had come to be recognized as one of the ablest forensic lawyers in the United States. His practice was varied and was not confined to any branch of the law. I do not believe that there has ever been at the American bar any lawyer with a more remarkable power of lucid expression of legal principles than PHILANDER CHASE KNOX.

It was natural that President McKinley should have selected Mr. Knox as his Attorney General, both because of the warm personal friendship that had long existed between them and because of Mr. Knox's conspicuous position at the American bar; and upon President McKinley's death in the fall of 1901 it was natural that President Roosevelt should have asked Mr. Knox to remain in the same position.

His accomplishments as Attorney General from 1901 until his resignation in 1904 were remarkable. Through his genius the Government attained a sweeping victory in the National Securities case and thereby galvanized the Sherman antitrust law into real existence. By his ability in analysis was determined the policy on which the United States tried and won the Alaska boundary case, one of the most important international cases in which our country has ever been involved. The acquisition of the Panama Canal from its French owners was wholly carried out under his direction. His influence in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt, both while he was Attorney General and after he had resigned to accept the Senatorship, was most important.

In June, 1904, Mr. Knox was appointed United States Senator from Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Quay and his appointment was followed by his election for the full term. His service in the Senate was interrupted by President Taft summoning him in 1909 to become Secretary of State, which position he filled with conspicuous distinction until the end of the Taft administration in March, 1913. After three years of respite from public service, Mr. Knox was again elected to the United States Senate in 1916, where he became and continued until his death to be one of the strongest figures in the Senate. As chairman of the Committee on Rules and as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, his influence in the Senate was very great.

His service was characterized by an utter absence of any effort to cater to a whim of the moment. His gaze never wavered from what he considered to be his country's best interest, and I do not believe that he ever wondered, and I am

certain that he never cared, whether at the moment what he did brought popular applause.

Of Senator Knox's home life it would be presumption for me to speak at length. We can not know and we can with difficulty surmise what his loss has meant to his widow, to his daughter, and to his sons. But we may be sure that through their sorrow shines a great pride in the remembrance of the greatness of him whose hands they upheld throughout the long period of his public service.

A member of the Cabinets of three successive Presidents; a Senator of the United States, once appointed and twice elected; a leader of the bar of his native State, Mr. Knox in his lifetime had high honors heaped upon him; but it can truthfully be said that his service ever outran the rewards that he received; that his record is marked deeply upon the history of our country; and that his loss can not be made good.

I wish now, Mr. President, to speak of another distinguished son of Fayette County, Pa., Senator WILLIAM EVANS CROW, late senior United States Senator from Pennsylvania; and in speaking of him I can only wish that I had greater power of expression and that I could make the members of this body, who knew him so slightly, realize his ability, his charm, and his remarkable personality as I myself learned them from long acquaintance. If Senator Crow had not been gravely stricken soon after his appointment to the Senate, his brethren here would have learned to know him and admire him as we in Pennsylvania had already learned.

The senatorship had been his ambition for many years, but a cruel fate struck him down almost at the moment when that ambition was attained. If he had been able to serve here as he had served in the senate of Pennsylvania I have no doubt whatever but that he would have attained the same success in the broader field that he had so conspicuously obtained in his home State.

Senator Crow was born in Fayette County, Pa., March 10, 1870; he was educated in the normal school and at Waynesburg College, and was admitted to the bar of his home county in 1895. He served as assistant district attorney and then as district attorney of that county with great efficiency, and in his private practice rapidly rose to distinction. He was among the leaders at a bar noted for its able members. In 1906 he was elected to the senate of Pennsylvania, and he was re-elected in 1910, 1914, and 1918; for two sessions he was president pro tempore of that body, and it was there that his great ability became apparent and he rose to leadership in the counsels of the senate. Not only did he have a sound knowledge of the law and a correct understanding of governmental problems, but he had a mastery of details and an inexhaustible energy that added greatly to his effectiveness. Although he was one of the finest orators that ever sat in the Pennsylvania senate, he seldom made formal speeches.

The charm of his manner struck every one; he had, to a greater extent than almost any man I have ever known, that faculty of giving kindly attention to the claims of others, when his own mind was overflowing with anxiety, when his brain and nerves were oppressed with pressure of work; in other words, he was never too busy to listen, never too busy to be kindly and patient, never deaf to importunity.

Mr. Crow owned many farms which he managed with conspicuous success; his cattle, his sheep, and his crops were dear to his heart. Whatever his activities, whether in politics at Harrisburg, in the practice of law at Uniontown, or in his farm work at Chalk Hill, he carried into what he was doing the same uncommon ability, the same patience, and the same friendliness. The number of his friends and admirers was legion. His funeral, which took place from his country home on August 7, 1922, was one of the most remarkable outpourings of friends from all parts of Pennsylvania and elsewhere that has ever been seen.

I will not try in my own words to epitomize Senator Crow's character, because I feel that no effort of mine could equal the glowing eloquence of the Senator's friend, Dr. William Harrison Spence, who spoke at his funeral. From Doctor Spence's beautiful tribute I take these sentences:

Personality—that vague, indefinable something that singles out one from the many, establishes distinction, is assertive yet attractive, giving an unmistakable sense of the possessor being all there at every moment and at every point of his contact with people and affairs—one could not but feel that Senator Crow was a personality, a force within himself, compelling and virile, moved more from within than without, daring to think his own thoughts and repose upon his own convictions.

This qualified him for leadership, endowed him with initiative. Leadership came to him as a birthright. Nature intended him to be a leader.

He possessed personal qualities that drew people to him—that, because he was lovable, kindly, and sympathetic.



By these he led quite as much as by special abilities to command, exceptional though these were.

Kindly of disposition by nature, he preferred to be generous and to be attentive to the interests of others, a trait most easily misconstrued, especially in a public man, to be but a means to one's own ambitious ends. But those who knew Senator Crow well and could impartially judge knew that his kindliness was not assumed nor motivated by sinister purpose. It was his own disposition functioning naturally. Never too tired to listen to the wants of others, however humble of station, never too busy to make attempt to relieve them.

What Doctor Spence has thus expressed so gracefully is the thought of thousands of men throughout Pennsylvania to-day. They know, because they knew Senator Crow, how great was the loss of the United States Senate in his inability to remain to take part in its deliberations.

And now I have finished. Pennsylvania has suffered mightily in the loss of these three great men, and she will continue to feel that loss for years to come. It is fitting that they should be held high in the memory of their beloved country, to whose service they gave the best that was in them.

Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senators, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the Senate (at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Monday, January 29, 1923, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## SENATE.

Monday, January 29, 1923.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, as we assume the duties belonging to us this day we would ask Thy blessing. Thou dost kindly care for us in the manifold experiences of life, and Thou dost expect from us the best service we can render. We therefore ask that to-day it may be made evident that the duties are performed according to Thy good pleasure and that the welfare of the country is constantly conserved thereby. We humbly ask in Jesus' name. Amen.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### CALL OF THE ROLL.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Glass	Lodge	Page
Bayard	Gooding	McCormick	Philpps
Borah	Hale	McCumber	Pomerene
Brookhart	Harrell	McKellar	Reed, Pa.
Bursum	Harris	McKinley	Shields
Cameron	Harrison	McLean	Smoot
Capper	Hefflin	McNary	Stanfield
Caraway	Hitchcock	Moses	Sterling
Colt	Johnson	Myers	Sutherland
Couzens	Jones, Wash.	Nelson	Trammell
Culberson	Kellogg	New	Underwood
Curtis	Kendrick	Nicholson	Wadsworth
Dillingham	King	Norbeck	Walsh, Mass.
Ernst	Ladd	Norris	Walsh, Mont.
Frelinghuysen	La Follette	Oddie	Warren
George	Lenroot	Overman	Weller

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I desire to state that the Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD] is necessarily absent, confined to his home on account of illness. The Senator from Texas, I suppose, has attended the roll calls of the Senate more diligently than any other Senator in the body. He regrets very much his inability to be present to-day, and I want the RECORD to show during his illness that he is missing the roll call and breaking his excellent record in that regard only because he is confined to his bed at home.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PEPPER] and the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER] are necessarily absent, being engaged in a conference on the national bank tax bill.

Mr. OVERMAN. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. SIMMONS] is necessarily absent on account of illness.

Mr. CAPPER. I wish to announce that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] is absent on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER (S. DOC. NO. 294).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Public Printer, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the operations of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

### RENTS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted pursuant to law, as to the rents received from properties located on sites of proposed public buildings purchased by the United States in the city of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

### DEPARTMENTAL USE OF AUTOMOBILES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General in response to Senate Resolution 399, agreed to January 6, 1923, reporting relative to the number and cost of maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles in use by the Post Office Department, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, in response to Senate Resolution 399, agreed to January 6, 1923, reporting relative to the number and cost of maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles in use by the committee, which was ordered to lie on the table.

### SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented the credentials of ROYAL S. COPELAND, chosen a Senator from the State of New York for the term beginning March 4, 1923, which were read and ordered to be placed on the file, as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
Executive Department.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 1922, ROYAL S. COPELAND was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New York a Senator from said State in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 1923.

Witness his excellency our governor, Alfred E. Smith, and our seal affixed at Albany this 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1923.

[SEAL.]

By the governor:

ALFRED E. SMITH, Governor.

JAMES A. HAMILTON,  
Secretary of State.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution of the Central Citizens' Association, of Washington, D. C., favoring the passage of legislation granting the citizens of Washington the right to select their own administrative officers and protesting against alleged intolerable conditions in the District of Columbia, especially the operation of public utilities apparently for the purpose of furnishing fixed and excessive incomes to the utility corporations rather than for service to the people, operation on the public streets of "one man" cars, etc., which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. NELSON. I present a petition, numerously signed, by sundry citizens of Mankato, Minn., praying that the Congress extend immediate aid to the people of the German and Austrian Republics. It is claimed in the petition that the people of Germany and Austria are suffering and that this Government should be asked to appropriate money for their relief. Several other petitions on the same subject by inadvertence were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I move that this petition be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McNARY presented the following memorial of the Oregon State Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

STATE OF OREGON,  
THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, REGULAR SESSION,  
Senate Chamber.

Senate Memorial No. 2.

To the Members of the Congress of the United States:

Whereas the demand for and issuance of tax-exempt securities has resulted in greatly extending the burden of debt now outstanding against the several States and political subdivisions thereof; and

Whereas the continued increase of these securities will result in still further withdrawing from productive business funds needed therefor; and

Whereas the holders of said tax-exempt securities do not now bear, through taxation, their full share of the costs of government; and

Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United States legislation prohibiting the further issuance of tax-exempt securities: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, That we most earnestly petition and memorialize the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Washington assembled, in the name of